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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. ALSUP, JUDGE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS. No. CR 19-377 WHA

ANTHONY LEVANDOWSKI,

Defendant.

San Francisco, California Tuesday, October 29, 2019

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

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Reported by: Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, CRR, RMR

Official Reporter - U.S. District Court

1 Tuesday - October 29, 2019 9:20 a.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 THE CLERK: Calling criminal action 19-377, 4 5 United States versus Anthony Scott Levandowski. Counsel, please step forward and state your appearances 6 for the record. 7 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Good morning, Your Honor. Katherine 8 Wawrzyniak, Andrew Dawson, and Amie Rooney for the 9 United States. 10 11 MS. ROONEY: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: Welcome. 12 13 MR. EHRLICH: Good morning, Your Honor. Miles Ehrlich and Ismail Ramsey, along with Mr. Levandowski who is present 14 and will be seated at counsel table. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Welcome, Mr. Levandowski. Welcome, 16 counsel. 17 Now, are you in the case for good, or are you still 18 specially appearing? 19 MR. EHRLICH: We are still specially appearing as of 20 today, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: You've had plenty of time to work out your 22 deal. 23 24 MR. EHRLICH: I might fall on the assistance of my able co-counsel to address this matter. 25

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. Tell me. We need to make sure he has counsel and it's not going to disrupt things.

MR. RAMSEY: Good morning, Your Honor.

Yes, we've been appearing before Judge Cousins about this issue. We were actually before him last Wednesday. And we believe -- we have an agreement in principle. There is a certain amount of time that we have to provide to our client to review the agreement with the independent counsel.

So we had provided the agreement just the day before we went last week. We have a minor tweak that he now has, so he's just providing us time to do that. But we fully expect to have this completed within the next week.

We are on for a status in front of Judge Cousins for next Wednesday.

THE COURT: Well, let's do this. That's good to hear.

If it's not totally resolved by next Wednesday, then please send me a letter on Thursday so that I can put it back on calendar to bring you in to see what needs to be done, okay.

MR. RAMSEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. But I'm going to hope for the best that it's all resolved by then.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, just also I want to add, we have been proceeding with diligence and speed as if we are in on the case because we have an interest in moving the case in a

speedy fashion.

THE COURT: I figured that was the case, but I thank you for saying it.

Okay. We're here mainly to go over the schedule; right?

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So what does the Government say to

Mr. Ehrlich's contentions about the schedule? I know you want
to keep the trial date that I proposed, but what do you say to
his reasons?

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: To his reasons, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah, the reasons that are given.

Mainly he blames you, saying that you haven't produced everything yet and that, moreover, you've produced a lot of material already and there's more to come, and it's going to take a long time to review all of that and prepare the defense.

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Well, so let me talk first about discovery, Your Honor. We have been producing on a rolling basis ever since September. There have been five productions to date. We've produced 151 gigabytes of data. And contrary to what's in defendant's papers, that is the bulk of the Rule 16 discovery.

We ran some reports yesterday and determined that there's approximately 45 gigabytes of data left to produce. So that's -- all the material that the Government has in its possession is roughly 200 gigabytes of data.

And then, separately, there's a third party Your Honor is probably familiar with, Stroz Friedberg, that had a database of material. And we just arranged for Stroz Friedberg to produce those materials directly to defense counsel.

My understanding is that defense counsel previously had access to that same repository of materials during the civil case.

So I think that while discovery in this case is significant, it is not as voluminous as defense counsel has indicated. We do not believe that it's over 300 gigabytes of data or millions of pages.

I would also state, with respect to the trial date, that in the related civil matter, Waymo v. Uber, that did proceed to trial in approximately one year.

We are on target to complete our production of Rule 16 discovery by the end of November. That would exclude materials that are not yet in our possession, things like reports that are yet to be generated, we gather additional materials that we have to turn over within 14 days.

But assuming that discovery is complete by the end of November, that gives defendant ten months to go through the materials and to prepare for trial. We think that that is completely reasonable, particularly given the history of this case.

Criminal defense lawyers did appear in the civil action in

April of 2017, so they have lived with this case for awhile.

And this defendant -- you know, there are technical aspects to this case, of course. We have alleged 33 trade secrets. But the defendant does understand the underlying technology and is

So from the Government's perspective, the September 2020 trial date is eminently reasonable. And, in general, we are interested in pushing this case towards resolution as quickly as possible.

well-situated to help his lawyers prepare an adequate defense.

THE COURT: Thirty-three trade secrets, are they specifically identified trade secrets or are they sort of generically generally identified?

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: We've had meet and confers on this topic. The Government believes that they are specifically identified.

The indictment gives specific file names and then, also, a brief description of the specific technology within the document that's alleged to be valuable and to meet the test of the trade secret.

The indictment, importantly, also alleges attempt as an alternate means of violation of the statute. And under the Ninth Circuit jury instructions, when the Government has alleged attempt, the Government does not have to actually prove that the materials are, in fact, a trade secret. It's enough to show that the defendant reasonably believed that they were a

trade secret when he took them with the intent to convert them for his own or someone else's economic benefit.

THE COURT: Is that what the Ninth Circuit, the court of appeals has held, or is that the form instruction?

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: It's the form instruction, but it comes, Your Honor, from United States versus Nosal and United States versus Liu, two trade secret cases that arose out of this district.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, can I address that?

If the Government is going to proceed on a theory that they are not required to prove that the 33 trade secrets they've charged are trade secrets, then maybe that would -- there would be an argument there. But the charges as they exist are theft of -- or possession, illegal possession of trade secrets, and they've also added an attempt language.

So presumably they intend to prove that these are trade secrets and would be required to provide the level of specificity that would enable the defense to determine what the boundaries and contours are of the particular information that they contend to be meeting the test of trade secret.

THE COURT: Well, what do you say -- let's focus on that problem for a moment.

MR. EHRLICH: Yeah.

THE COURT: What is the law on the degree of specificity that must be proven at trial? Let's just take it

at trial first. What does the law say there?

MR. EHRLICH: So I don't want to express too much confidence. I did not come today ready to give a discourse on exactly what the law says in all of its complexity.

My understanding is that the burden is to show that particular information is reasonably protected as secret and not readily ascertainable in the relevant industry, and that the information in question has to derive independent economic value from not being known or readily ascertainable.

So even to undertake that inquiry, you have to know whether you're dealing with, to use a quote from Your Honor in the Waymo litigation, a concept that is essentially optics 101 or something that may even be unknown but readily ascertainable by engineers in the field. That inherently requires a level of precision to understand what is the secret we're talking about.

So I can hand up the indictment. This is not what I expected we would be talking about, but I'd hand the indictment to the Court.

What the Government has done is to tell us to identify particular files. Now, some of those files are design files or schematics, some of which the Court may even have seen before, many of which have not been seen. Other documents are lengthy PowerPoints or documents.

The indictment does not tell us what information contained within any of those documents is the alleged secret. It says,

1 here's a document. And many of the documents could contain any 2 number of characteristics or features that are alleged to be secret. But many of the -- for instance, the design files, as 3 we've discussed with the Government, a particular design file 4 could have a feature relating to the spacing of diodes or to 5 the selection of components on a board or to the manner of 6 fabrication. 7 For us to defend this case, we need to understand which --8 which is the secret even to know which expert that we want to 9 10 ask questions of. Is it an electronics expert? an optics? a fabrication? 11 THE COURT: This is a public document, isn't it? 12 13 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: It is, Your Honor. And so --THE COURT: Wait a second. 14 15 Let's take Count One. "File name: 16 project/laser/gbr/gbrlasermodule." And then it goes on in that 17 "Description: transmit block configuration." And SVN vein. means what? 18 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: That's the source where the document 19 20 came from, Your Honor. That's a subversion server that Google 21 used. THE COURT: A subservient? 22 23 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Subversion. 24 THE COURT: Subversion, okay.

Yes.

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MS. WAWRZYNIAK:

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I remember, somewhat, that these files could be quite large. It looks like you've got a file here. MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: So if we were to print out that first Count One, how many pages would that be? MS. WAWRZYNIAK: I don't know offhand, Your Honor. I will tell you that the very first production we made to defense counsel was these 33 files. Those were the documents that were produced on September 24th, so he has the actual files themselves. The first 26 are computer assisted design files or CAD files. So Your Honor is right, they're intended to be viewed in a computer program so when it's reduced to a flat schematic for printing it often is several pages in a pdf that show different -- you know, the layouts of circuit boards, et cetera. Sure. But do you know on Count One how THE COURT: many pages it is? MR. EHRLICH: I don't know with precision, but I'm estimating about 20 pages. There were about 400 pages that we were provided by the Government that covered the field of the actual trade secret

documents. But, as the Court knows, our point is not we don't

know the document. We don't know the information that meets --

that is alleged to meet the test of trade secret.

And there were a lot of misfires that we all remember in the Waymo litigation where things that were alleged to be secret turned out not to be secret at all.

And we're just at the beginning, where we're trying to understand what is the -- what are the contours of the information that is central to any allegation in this case, including attempt, and then we can begin the process of preparing our defense, in part, by understanding whether that quantum of information was indeed kept secret, is it readily ascertainable, and is that quantum of information something that provides independent economic value from its secrecy?

We can't get off the starting line unless we have clarity

We can't get off the starting line unless we have clarity to search through 20 pages of schematics --

THE COURT: Now you're exaggerating. You can get off the starting line.

MR. EHRLICH: I withdraw that.

THE COURT: File one and file two and what's in there, and your client is an engineer, he can -- he can help explain all of that to you.

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: And, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Wait a second. I want to come back to the Government on this for a second.

I do think, though, Mr. Ehrlich has something of a point, which is this. This scenario is very likely, if we went to

trial on the present record, very likely to occur. Let's say we just have Count One, and the other side, defense, is going to put on some expert that goes through 19 of the 20 pages -- all 20 pages and says, look, we could find diagrams like this in any other competitor company, and anybody who practices in this area is going to have diagrams just like this or very similar. And he will say, "In my opinion, there's no trade secret here."

So then you will be incentivized, maybe at the last minute, if I guess right, to say, well, what is the trade secret? And so then your expert will come in and say, well, it's this combination on page 3 and 7 and 14, and that particular spacing had never been done, and there's a magic to that spacing, and that's the trade secret even though the document doesn't say that.

And then the other side learns for the first time, on the eve of trial or maybe during the trial, that it's page 3, 7 and 14 and that magic combination that is the alleged trade secret.

So is that -- I need the help of the lawyers here. In a criminal case what does the law say is the right way for the defense to learn what it's got to defend against in terms of what is the trade secret?

So I'm not making any ruling here, but I am pointing out a practical problem that we've got to solve to be able to try this case on a fair basis. So what do you think? What does

1 the law say on that point? 2 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Well, let me start with a practical 3 point --THE COURT: Yeah. 4 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: -- Your Honor, which is that we 5 produced to defense counsel a bunch of FBI reports, including, 6 7 importantly, what are known as the 302s, the reports of interviews --8 THE COURT: Sure. 9 10 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: -- with Waymo witnesses who are 11 explaining what about these specific files, what technology is valuable and is the trade secret. 12 13 So there's 302s from engineering witnesses at Waymo. There is also a report that discusses the 33 documents and the 14 specific technology at issue in those 33 documents. 15 Those documents have been turned over to defense counsel. 16 I sent them a letter earlier this week that called out the 17 specific Bates ranges so they could find that material and 18 19 start there. 20 We are not --21 THE COURT: You say you've already given a report on 22 all 33 counts where you identify the specific trade secret? MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Yes, Your Honor. 23 24 THE COURT: You have? Okay. Could I see that? 25 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: I don't have it with me, Your Honor,

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     but it's a report that memorializes discussions that we have
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     had talking about the specific technology at issue.
         And, Your Honor, I'm just speaking in general terms
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     because I am aware that the courtroom is open. But, as Your
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    Honor has just mentioned a moment ago, sort of the
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     configuration of the diodes or the particular technical problem
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     that was fixed in the schematic, the defense counsel,
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     respectfully, already has that information.
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              THE COURT: Well, that is important to know, that
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     you -- but do you have the document she's talking about?
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              MR. EHRLICH: I'm holding the documents in my hand.
              THE COURT: Hold it up to me in a minute.
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              MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor --
              THE COURT: What?
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              MR. EHRLICH: -- I'm happy to hand it up to Your
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             Can I step back for a second?
          I have been in the Court and heard the Court say sometimes
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     that it would be better served by having briefing and an
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     organized discussion on the point.
          This is a fundamental -- the required specificity and the
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     clarity with which a defendant needs to be told what is the
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     trade secret they are being charged with, I think there is case
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          We have full cases. I think it's likely something we may
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     need to resolve in a Bill of Particulars motion.
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I think in fairness to the Government, they have

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     identified three 302s. I'm happy to hand them to the Court.
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              THE COURT: No. Where's the omnibus document that had
     all 33?
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             MR. EHRLICH: This is the omnibus document. And I
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    believe the Court will be surprised to see the lack of clarity
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     it provides.
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              THE COURT: I would like to see where you're talking
     about.
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          When it refers to tabs 1 through 6, tabs 7, 8, what would
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     those be referring to?
             MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Those would be the documents
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     corresponding to the counts, Your Honor. So tabs 1 through 6
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     would be the documents 1 through 6.
              THE COURT: Okay. So tab 7 refers to Count Seven?
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             MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: When was the alleged theft? What year?
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             MS. WAWRZYNIAK: December 2015 into January of 2016,
     Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. So there's a reference to a
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    patent '154, published in April 2016. So prior to its
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     publication was the application known, public, or was that
     still under seal at the PTO?
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             MS. WAWRZYNIAK: We believe it was still under seal,
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     Your Honor. We -- there's an unpublished case that has found
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     that subsequent patenting of an idea is not a disclosure that
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1 would invalidate the trade secret at the time it was stolen. 2 THE COURT: No, that would clearly be right unless the application was a public document. Then my quess is -- well, 3 if it wasn't a public document, then it could still qualify as 4 a trade secret. 5 Well, I do think the -- this is a stab in the right 6 7 direction, this document. I'm going to hand it back. It may not have every -- I'm going to say it probably 8

doesn't have everything that you need, but at least it has -it goes part of the way toward giving you what you need to know
to defend against it.

But your point about a Bill of Particulars may be a good one. See, if we come in here and talk delay city, which is where you started, then you kick the can down the road, it will be next year before we do a Bill of Particulars.

You ought to be making your Bill of Particulars today.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor --

THE COURT: We ought to be moving this case instead of -- all right. I'm going to get upset. I'm going to stop on that.

I want to come back to I want to make sure that we do what the law requires in specifying the trade secrets.

I will say to the Government, are any of you engineers?

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: No, Your Honor.

MR. DAWSON: No, Your Honor.

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MS. ROONEY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are your agents, FBI agents, engineers?

MS. ROONEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, that's good, because I learned in the Waymo case that at least half of what the people claimed to be trade secrets doesn't really qualify. The other half may, yes.

So you've got 33, maybe half of them qualify. You only need one. But just because some engineer at Waymo says it's a trade secret, that's only a small step in the right direction.

And all of these big companies lock up their stuff in computers. That doesn't mean much because they lock up everything, including stuff that's clearly -- you know, published literature gets locked up in the computer.

So how can that be -- so you need to be aware that a good expert could probably go through your list of 33 and knock out a fair number of them as not trade secrets.

Now, is that for me to decide? Is that for the jury to decide? My guess is it's for the jury to decide, but I'm just guessing. But that's the most fundamental point I'm raising right now is a procedural one.

When does Mr. Ehrlich get to know that it's the special combination on page 7, 11 and 14, and the spacing of the diodes as shown on that page, and the direction in which they're aimed, that that is the trade secret that you're alleging?

There has to be a point where before trial they know the specifics. Is that something that comes up on Bill of Particulars? Is that something that comes up at the time of the experts?

If we postpone it to the time of the experts, I know what will happen. There will be a shifting-sands problem, and then the other side will say, well, we can't go to trial; the Government has completely changed its theory, and now we've got to do follow up, and we can't have a trial in two weeks, we've got to have a trial in six months.

So I need the help of the lawyers to solve this problem now rather than kick the can down the road. So tell me how we're going to -- what does the law require in terms -- what is the minimum the Government has got to do under the law to be fair to the defendant, at this point, on specifying the trade secrets?

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: I agree with Mr. Ehrlich that this is most often litigated in trade secret cases through a motion for Bill of Particulars. We've started to look at the case law around that. I'm not in a position today to conclusively opine on that.

I will say that what Your Honor has said a moment ago is correct, that ultimately the determination of whether something constitutes a trade secret or not is a question of fact for the jury in a criminal case.

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There is no summary judgment procedure in the criminal context, unlike in the civil context. So we are left with litigating, potentially, a motion for a Bill of Particulars and then putting these questions to the jury. THE COURT: Well, what's the role -- is there any like experts? MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Yes, absolutely, Your Honor. THE COURT: Aren't you going to have experts? MS. WAWRZYNIAK: We will have experts. **THE COURT:** Does *Daubert* apply to experts? MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, then the judge could say Daubert applies; that trade secret is out because that is an unacceptable methodology. That would be for the judge, not for the jury, possibly. I'm not saying I'm going to throw it out, but we need -this is the most important point in the whole case. I know enough of the facts of the case. Certainly there's nothing more important than whether or not 1 through 33 qualify as trade secrets, and we need to have an organized way to get to the bottom of it. MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor --THE COURT: Yes. MR. EHRLICH: -- we will meet and confer and discuss the case. And I think we should come back with a joint

proposal on that point.

I would urge all of us to go back to your published rulings in the Waymo litigation where you demanded an exacting level of precision in a civil case.

THE COURT: Yeah, but that was a civil case.

MR. EHRLICH: Now we're in a criminal case.

THE COURT: We have different rules.

MR. EHRLICH: But a criminal case is not a trial by ambush. Perhaps sometimes in civil cases things can shift and move. But in a criminal case you have to know what -- you have to be apprized of the charges against you, and you have to know what you are defending against.

And I wholeheartedly agree, the fundamental case here is what is the either item of information or combination of information that meets all the various trade secret tests?

That allows us to ask questions such as was that -- now that we know what it is, was that protected, a secret? Is this readily ascertainable? Is this independently economically valuable from its secrecy?

It's very hard, and in the defense case Mr. Levandowski does not have the resources of Google and Uber to hire experts and ask, you know, scores of questions that might be related to the trade secret. We have to know what it is.

It seems that after investigating a case that was very, very heavily litigated, deeply litigated, and investigating

that for two and a half years, the Government would be able to say quite clearly, crisply, these are the contours of each secret.

THE COURT: The document you showed me, if it doesn't go all the way it goes part of the way. And we are early in the case, so I think that's better than what a lot of prosecutors would have given you. So --

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- maybe you do deserve more, but they are headed in the right direction.

MR. EHRLICH: I want to suggest another way to think about it, but from the comment about "delay city."

What we are talking about now is basic Rule 16 discovery, which are the materials in the possession of the Government -- we don't know how long -- that they believe are necessary for effective preparation of our defense.

It used to be, I think, and I think it still is in many cases, when the Government gets to decide when they indict they at least know they have an obligation to provide the Rule 16 materials they have, not what they don't yet have but what they have, and they have it ready to go.

We are now talking about three months from the date they chose to indict for them to give us the rule -- the basic Rule 16 materials that they think are necessary to the preparation of our defense.

I get it. We can talk, your eyes glaze over when you hear this number of gigabytes or this number of pages -
THE COURT: Rule 16 doesn't say anything about trade secret specification. So maybe they've already given you more than Rule 16 requires.

MR. EHRLICH: I think we'll just -- we'll raise that in the Bill of Particulars motion.

But I was more talking about the trial schedule. I think the specificity is absolutely a critical element for us to

the specificity is absolutely a critical element for us to resolve. But, also, just in terms of us trying to digest the volume of material that may or may not be pertinent, we don't know yet, but we -- it apparently is going to take several more months for them just to locate and copy it to provide to us. That's not even talking about reading it and evaluating it.

THE COURT: What are you talking about?

MR. EHRLICH: The Government is saying that they will complete their Rule 16 discovery by Thanksgiving. That's material that was ready in hand at the time they chose to indict. And that's time that is taken off of our clock if the Court has already fixed --

THE COURT: You, yourself, have been complaining you can't read everything at once. So they've given you plenty to be reading in the meantime.

MR. EHRLICH: That's fair.

MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Indeed, Your Honor.

1 And while the representation issue has been open, that 2 also affected the timeline to a certain extent because 3 initially I don't believe that they were going to go through all the discovery until that became more final. It sounds like 4 it is now at a point where it is. 5 But I dispute this contention that we haven't been timely 6 7 in our productions. We have produced the vast majority, and there remains in our possession only about 45 gigabytes more to 8 produce. And we've estimated that we can get that done by 9 10 Thanksqiving. 11 Once the protective order was entered, we had to do some due diligence to make sure that documents were labeled 12 13 appropriately when they were going out. I have a plan. It's only a temporary 14 THE COURT: 15 We're going to come back in two weeks. solution. What date would that be? 16 THE CLERK: The calendar is closed. 17 THE COURT: Can I do it earlier in the day? 18 THE CLERK: You have a calendar earlier already. 19 20 THE COURT: How about on Wednesday, can I do it on 21 Wednesday? 22 Yes, November 13th. THE CLERK: THE COURT: What time? 23 24 THE CLERK: At 1:00 o'clock. 25 **THE COURT:** Does that work?

Here's what I want us to do. First thing is, Mr. Ehrlich and Mr. Ramsey should file their motion for a Bill of Particulars at least a week before that.

MR. EHRLICH: Excuse me.

(Defense counsel confer off the record.)

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, the bill of -- the most common response defense gets to a motion for a Bill of Particulars is, oh, that's in the discovery, and we're still getting you discovery, and there will be more clarity.

So if the Government is in a position to say that the discovery we've already received provides the necessary clarity, then I think we would be in a position to make a motion and explain perhaps why it does not.

So we were waiting to do a Bill of Particulars until we've gotten the discovery --

THE COURT: You've been telling me there's so many gigabytes you can't get through it all; it's a needle in the haystack for you to go through there.

I think you ought to bring your motion for a Bill of Particulars and have that on file within two weeks so it will be on file when we show up the next time.

MR. EHRLICH: Can we ask the Government to identify each of the items in their admittedly voluminous discovery that provides the clarity they believe they need to provide on the charges?

THE COURT: What do you say to that? 1 (Government counsel confer off the record.) 2 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: Yes, Your Honor, we can make our best 3 effort to do that. 4 THE COURT: All right. Great. Thank you. 5 MR. EHRLICH: By when? 6 THE COURT: How about -- when can you do that? 7 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: How about by Monday, Your Honor, the 8 4th? 9 10 THE COURT: Thank you. All right. So also what I want to do is pick one of the 11 33, just one. We'll let the Government pick one of these. 12 13 then we might have to do this in secrecy, nonpublic, so as not to reveal any trade secret. But I would like for us to go 14 15 through it in some detail, and you show me how -- in some detail. 16 17 So if Count One has 20 pages and it really is pages 7, 11 and 14, then you highlight for me. So you say, "This is where 18 19 the trade secret is, " and so I can get a feel for what we're up 20 against in terms of how easy or hard it is to specify the trade 21 secret. 22 We just need to do it on one. I'm not --23 MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, can I ask that we do it on 24 two; that the defense selects one and the Government selects 25 one just so the Court has a little bit more of a feel for what

is representative of the 33?

THE COURT: All right. You can do one. You can pick one and the Government can. Each of you get to pick one and show me what the problem is.

MR. EHRLICH: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, if you meet and confer and come up with a solution, maybe that would obviate the need for all of this, and you just report back in two weeks that you've done that.

But I have a feeling this is the kind of thing that the lawyers kick down the road, and then we get close to trial and for different reasons you both don't want to go to trial and so, meanwhile, my calendar is goofed up.

I would like to keep this case on schedule. If I go with your schedule, the law clerk that's going to know everything about the case will be gone by then. That's only a small factor, but I don't want to lose that date unless I have -- so I'm not going to rule on which of these schedules is going to apply yet.

We're going to have this next hearing and try to make some progress to see -- see what the discovery problems are, the specification problems.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, are we supposed to file the pleading --

THE COURT: No.

MR. EHRLICH: -- on Wednesday, November 13th? 1 2 THE COURT: The only pleading that's got to be filed 3 is the Bill of Particulars. But the things you want to show me you can just bring to court, and we'll examine it in camera --4 or, I'm sorry, in a nonpublic proceeding in order to preserve 5 the secrecy of the data. 6 Now, Mr. Levandowski will have to be here, of course. 7 But, according to you anyway, he's seen all this anyhow so it 8 wouldn't matter. 9 10 MR. EHRLICH: Just to be clear, we file the motion for Bill of Particulars on November 13th? 11 THE COURT: No, no, no. You file it about a week 12 13 earlier so I can see it before -- so the Bill of Particulars should be filed. However -- the motion for Bill of Particulars 14 15 should be filed, but the count that you want me to examine and 16 the backup documents, you don't have to file that in advance. Nor does the Government. 17 You just bring it to court and have copies so we can all 18 sort it out, and then I'm going to give you the copies back. 19 We'll have a court reporter's record of it, but I'm not going 20 to make these top secret documents part of the Court record 21 22 yet.

MR. EHRLICH: But the Bill of Particulars then would be due on the 6th?

THE COURT: Yeah.

23

24

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MR. EHRLICH: 1 Okay. 2 THE COURT: Can't you do that? 3 MR. EHRLICH: I don't --THE COURT: Yeah, you can do that. 4 MR. EHRLICH: We will provide the law and our thoughts 5 as they exist at the time. 6 Oh, I do want you both to file briefs, 7 THE COURT: though, on how do -- what is the law on specifying the specific 8 trade secret in a criminal case and when does that occur. 9 10 it occur by Bill of Particulars? Does it occur in the experts? 11 Does it occur some other way? Or is it just a free-for-all in front of the jury? 12 13 MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, can I ask that we just get a week more of time? This is a lot. 14 15 THE COURT: Why? 16 MR. EHRLICH: Because these are -- these are very 17 complicated issues. They take real careful thought and briefing. These are the foundational issues in the case. 18 THE COURT: You talked me into a second one, now 19 20 you're using that -- I'm going to go back to -- no. 21 Government gets one and you get zero because I only need one 22 example. Now you're trying to shoehorn this into delay city. 23 24 you're not going to talk me into that. If you want to do it, 25 you've got to do it -- we're going to have a hearing in two

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1
     weeks.
             I've got to keep this case on track. Three weeks is
 2
     delay city for something this simple.
             MR. EHRLICH: All right. If faced with that choice,
 3
     we'll take our second back and we'll get you the best briefing
 4
     we can on that schedule.
 5
              THE COURT: Fine. Does taking it back mean you're
 6
 7
     going to be prepared to explain your second one to me?
             MR. EHRLICH: Yeah, our concerns and questions about
 8
     the second one.
 9
10
              THE COURT: All right.
                                      Fine.
11
         Anything else?
              MS. WAWRZYNIAK: When do you want us to file -- or
12
13
     when can the defense identify for us the second one so we can
    prepare our presentation for the 13th?
14
15
             MR. EHRLICH: My understanding is that on the 4th the
16
     Government will be providing the specificity or the documents
17
     within the discovery we've already been provided that provide
     the specificity as to all 33 trade secrets.
18
              THE COURT: That's what you said.
19
             MR. EHRLICH: So we need to have that and have at
20
     least a couple of days to consider it. I believe that we could
21
22
    by the 8th, which is the Friday --
23
              THE COURT: All right.
24
              MR. EHRLICH: -- identify our document that we think
     should be discussed.
25
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THE COURT: They will do it simultaneously for the one 1 2 they want to explain. So on the 8th, each of you explain, okay, you say, for 3 example, "We'll do number 1," and they say "We'll do number 7." 4 And you don't have to further bring -- do anything other than 5 bring to court the documents you want me to see how easy or 6 hard it's going to be. 7 All right. But I do want a brief about three or four days 8 ahead of time on the subject of procedurally how -- what is the 9 10 law on how the specificity issue gets resolved. 11 And I don't need -- let's say Monday at noon before the Wednesday hearing. That would be enough time for me to read 12 13 it. MR. EHRLICH: Simultaneous briefing? 14 THE COURT: Yeah, Monday at noon. I'm thinking seven 15 16 or eight pages would be plenty. But you have as many pages as 17 you want. Have I done as much damage as possible? 18 (Laughter) 19 20 THE COURT: All right. We'll see you then. 21 Wait. Have we excluded time yet in this case? 22 MS. WAWRZYNIAK: No, I believe it was just excluded 23 through today, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. For all the previous reasons,

I will exclude it up to the date of the next hearing.

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MS. WAWRZYNIAK: So November 13th, at 1:00 p.m., Your
 1
 2
     Honor?
 3
              THE COURT:
                          Correct.
              MS. WAWRZYNIAK: All right.
 4
              THE COURT: Please do a stipulated order.
 5
              MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, just in a parting shot --
 6
              THE COURT: Yes.
 7
              MR. EHRLICH: -- if I may.
 8
              THE COURT: Yes.
 9
              MR. EHRLICH: I know we haven't -- we're going to
10
     discuss further the trial schedule.
11
          The schedule you set is worlds faster -- or that you
12
     proposed tentatively is worlds faster than any trade secret
13
     case we're aware of going to trial in this district in the last
14
     nine years, including a case pending before this court in the
15
     Lam case, which has about the same number of trade secrets but
16
17
     has apparently 8,000 pages of discovery.
          So we are asking for just an additional five months based
18
     on some quesses about what we -- we're going to be provided,
19
20
     the same amount as in the Lam case.
          And so I just -- we proposed five additional months.
21
     We're not looking to delay endlessly this case.
22
              THE COURT: I'm not ruling on that yet.
23
24
              MR. EHRLICH:
                            Okay.
25
              THE COURT:
                          That point we will take up. But I bet if
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1
     we look outside this district we could find plenty of cases,
 2
     including Los Angeles, where my schedule would look like a
     leisurely walk in the park.
 3
          There's a culture in our district that goes for delay.
 4
     And other districts are much faster.
 5
              MR. EHRLICH: We'll move it as fast as we can.
 6
              THE COURT: They believe in the Speedy Trial Act in
 7
     other districts, including Los Angeles.
 8
 9
              MR. EHRLICH: Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: I am not saying no yet.
10
11
          All right. Thank you, Counsel.
              MR. EHRLICH: Thank you.
12
13
              MS. ROONEY:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
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          (At 10:05 a.m. the proceedings were adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Wednesday, October 30, 2019 Kathering Sullivan. Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RMR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter